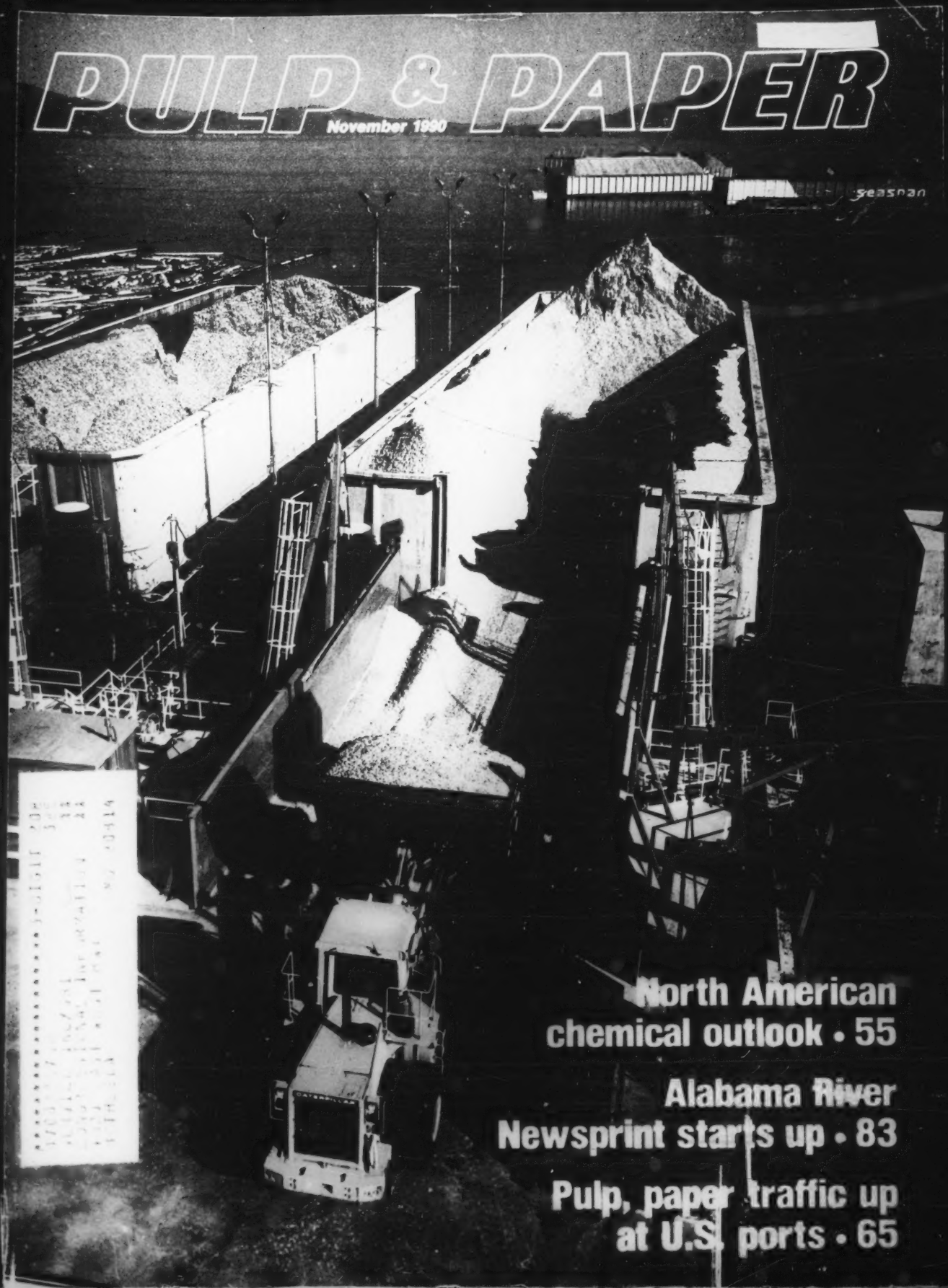
PULP & PAPER

November 1990



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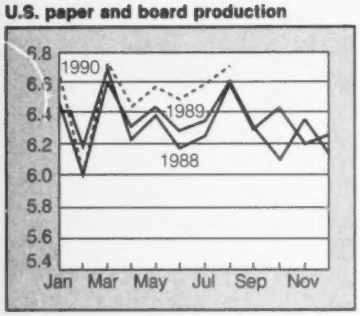
ABP

BPA

U.S. paper and board production



U.S. production of paper and paperboard totaled 6.7 million tons in August, up 1.4% from a year earlier, according to the American Paper Institute. The seasonally adjusted annual rate of production climbed to 78.0 million tpy through August, up 1.8% from the same month last year. Paper production rose to a seasonally adjusted rate of 39.2 million tpy, up 3.0% from last year, while paperboard stood at 39.0 million tpy, up 0.5%.

Among major grades, newsprint continued to post large year-over-year gains thanks to recent startups of three new machines. Printing and writing paper shipments were up 2.9%, lifted by coated groundwood paper, up 4.3%, and uncoated free-sheet, up 3.3%. Containerboard was buoyed by production for export, up 14.8% through August, but overall production was up just 1.4% due to flat output for the domestic market. Boxboard output was down 1.5% through August despite a 15.5% increase in production for the export market.

Canadian newsprint shipments totaled 750,000 metric tons in August, down 7.5% from last year, while mills operated at 90% of capacity. Depressed woodpulp shipments were off 15.8% to 624,000 tons, as operating rates plummeted to 81%. ■

	Latest month (000 short tons)	% change from year ago	Annualized year-to-date (000 short tons)	% change from year ago
PAPER & PAPERBOARD PRODUCTION[1]				
Newsprint	Aug. 577	13.1	6,552	9.3
Uncoated groundwood (s)	Aug. 152	-0.7	1,750	1.2
Coated paper (s)	Aug. 661	1.4	7,379	3.7
Uncoated free-sheet (s)	Aug. 975	2.4	11,498	3.3
Other printing/writing	Aug. 135	5.5	1,579	2.7
Total packaging and other paper (s)	Aug. 402	-5.4	4,691	-3.8
Tissue	Aug. 501	3.5	5,771	2.8
Total paper	**Aug. 3,402**	**3.0**	**39,220**	**3.0**
Unbleached kraft paperboard	Aug. 1,722	1.2	20,082	1.9
Semichemical medium	Aug. 478	-2.0	5,706	-0.2
Bleached paperboard	Aug. 362	-8.6	4,450	-2.4
Recycled paperboard	Aug. 744	2.3	8,766	-0.8
Total paperboard	**Aug. 3,306**	**-0.2**	**39,003**	**0.5**
Total U.S. paper and paperboard output	**Aug. 6,708**	**1.4**	**78,223**	**1.8**
PULP, WASTEPAPER & FIBER[2]				
Total U.S. woodpulp production	July 5,490	1.7	63,052	1.2
Market pulp production	July 783	2.9	8,784	-1.0
Wastepaper consumption at paper/board mills	July 1,752	11.2	21,050	6.1
Pulpwood consumption (cords)	July 8,487	-0.7	99,230	0.8
CONVERTED PRODUCTS STATISTICS[3]				
Corrugated box shipments (billion ft²)	Aug. 28.055	0.8	213.229[6]	1.3
Containerboard inventories at U.S. box plants and mills	Aug. 1 2,653	-1.3		
INTERNATIONAL TRADE[2]				
U.S. paper imports (including products)	July 1,064	16.2	13,237	4.8
Imports of Canadian newsprint	July 667	13.6	8,450[6]	4.0
U.S. paper exports (including products)	July 544	11.9	8,785	8.8
Exports of unbleached kraft linerboard	July 226	37.8	2,688	20.9
Exports of woodpulp	July 471	-12.8	5,863	-8.0
Norscan pulp inventories[4]	Aug. 31 1,682	63.6		
Norscan pulp operating rates[4]	Aug. 83%	92%	89%	88%
CANADIAN STATISTICS[5] *(reported in metric tons)*				
Total newsprint shipments	Aug. 750	-7.5	6,239[6]	-0.8
Operating rates	Aug. 90%	98%	94%	97%
Inventories held by U.S. consumers	Aug. 31 1,383	3.8		
Other paper/board shipments	Aug. 674	9.4	4,975	8.4
Woodpulp shipments (export only)	Aug. 624	-15.8	5,026	-10.0
Operating rates	Aug. 81%	97%	86%	95%

1. American Paper Institute. 2. API, Bureau of Census, American Pulpwood Assn. 3. Fibre Box Assn., Paperboard Packaging Council. 4. North American/Scandinavian paper-grade market pulp. 5. Canadian Pulp & Paper Assn. 6. Not annualized. (s) = Shipments.

Kraft paper: Weakness in commodity grades, but producers are still able to raise prices

Grade structure: Commodity bag and sack paper is the largest category of kraft packaging paper, accounting for about 62% of total shipments in 1989, followed by multiwall, 29%; converting, 6%; and wrapping, 3%. Basis weights for bag and sack paper range from 30 lb to 80 lb/3,000 ft², with the lower basis weights used for small grocery and merchandise bags, while 70-lb paper is commonly used for larger-size grocery carryout sacks.

Multiwall shipping sack paper is 50 lb or 60 lb. Kraft paper's natural color is brown, but a semi- or fully bleached sulfate process will produce kraft paper in lighter shades of brown, cream, or white.

Production/capacity: Unbleached kraft paper (UKP) shipments declined by 4.2% to 2.681 million tons in 1989, after declining only 1.4% in 1988. Grocery bag and sack shipments dropped only 0.9%, but multiwall paper shipments went down by 8.1%, and other bag and sack shipments declined by 14.6%. Producers maintained reasonable operating rates because most of the swing machines in the industry produced incrementally more linerboard, thereby minimizing excess capacity.

Total bleached kraft paper (BKP) shipments increased only 0.5% last year to 467,000 tons, after increasing 14% in 1988. Demand remained strong, but producers were capacity-constrained. Currently no major capacity additions are planned for bleached kraft paper in the next two years. Incremental gains from productivity improvements and some swing capacity from other bleached paper grades can be expected.

For the first seven months of 1990, UKP shipments were down 9.4% from the year before, with the losses concentrated in the wrapping and bag and sack grades. Multiwall paper shipments were down 1.9%, while other converting paper gained 12%. Imports of unbleached kraft paper have been growing in the last few years and now account for about 9% of new supply. Shipments of other packaging and industrial paper—bleached kraft, specialty packaging, and special industrial paper—were up 3.3% for the first seven months of 1990.

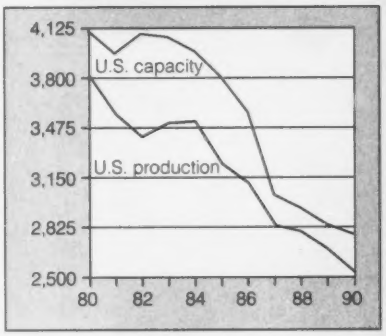
No new kraft paper capacity will be added until Longview Fibre Co. starts production on its new 300-tpd paper machine at its Longview, Wash. mill this month. The new machine will produce both bleached and unbleached lightweight packaging grades. Consolidated Paper Co. is also expected to start up a new coated specialty paper machine this month. The 160-tpd machine will produce lightweight coated specialty paper used in food and consumer product packaging and labeling.

Outlook: After a decade-long decline, grocery bag and sack paper shipments may have finally bottomed out. Demand for kraft paper grocery bags is expected to benefit from increased environmental concerns over plastic bags. Plastic bags now account for 40% to 50% of the entire grocery bag market, and more than 90% of U.S. grocery chains are using plastic grocery bags in their stores. Bleached paper bags have lost minimal market share to plastic bags. Demand for multiwall paper will continue to be depressed due to weak markets for shipping sacks for commodity chemical, industrial, and agricultural products.

Pricing: Producers increased BKP and UKP prices approximately $40/ton in the first quarter of 1989. Producers now plan to raise prices by about $30/ton in the fourth quarter of 1990. If successful, the new prices for heavyweight (70-lb) grocery sack paper will be about $525/ton; multiwall (50-lb) grades will be about $580/ton; lightweight (30-lb) unbleached grades will be $660 to $690/ton; and lightweight bleached grades will be $830 to $840/ton. Heavyweight grocery bag paper prices were $40 to $50/ton lower in 1990 due to competitive pressures from both East Coast and Canadian producers.

Year-end price history for 70-lb grocery sack paper: 1980, $280; 1981, $300; 1982, $240; 1983, $280; 1984, $330; 1985, $300; 1986, $365; 1987, $400; 1988, $455/$465; 1989, $495/$505. Multiwall sack paper (50-lb): 1980, $375; 1981, $405; 1982, $360; 1983, $390; 1984, $410; 1985, $360; 1986, $400; 1987, $460; 1988, $510/$520; 1989, $550/$560. ■

SUPPLY/DEMAND (000 tons)



FORECAST (000 tons)

	1988	1989	1990e
Shipments	2,800	2,681	2,555
Capacity	2,957	2,843	2,745
Utilization rate	94.7%	94.3%	93.1%
Imports	162	240	250
Exports	110	125	115
Apparent U.S. consumption	2,852	2,796	2,690
lb/capita	23.3	22.3	21.5
GNP ratio[1]	0.73	0.69	0.64

e = estimate.
1. 1,000 tons/$billion real GNP

Source: American Paper Institute, *Pulp & Paper* estimates.

TOP U.S. PRODUCERS (000 tpy)

	Annual capacity[1]	Market share (%)
1. Stone Container	635	23.1
2. Georgia-Pacific	355	12.9
3. Union Camp	350	12.7
4. Longview Fibre	285	10.4
5. Gaylord Container	270	9.8
6. International Paper	260	9.5
7. Champion International	195	7.1
8. Chesapeake	115	4.2
9. Port Townsend	100	3.6
10. Willamette	70	2.6

Market share of top five companies: **69.0%**

Market share of top ten companies: **96.0%**

Total U.S. capacity (1990): **2.745 million short tons**

1. Unbleached kraft paper capacity only, does not include bleached kraft paper.

Last timber compromise unconstitutional

In October 1989, timber industry supporters and environmentalists agreed to a compromise on national forests in the Pacific Northwest that led to federal legislation freeing up some disputed forestland sales for harvest while protecting other forestland as northern spotted owl habitat. The law, known as the Northwest Timber Compromise, dismissed some pending lawsuits holding up timber harvests in old-growth forests and challenging the U.S. Forest Service's owl protection plan. A federal appeals court in California has now ruled this provision unconstitutional because it impinges on court authority.

However, the law was due to expire one year after the bill's passage, and much of the timber involved has already been sold. So the timber industry does not expect that the court's ruling will have a major impact. However, environmentalists think they may still be able to challenge those sales.

Adding to the confusion, the Bush administration came out with a plan to cover harvesting on Forest Service lands for the fiscal year beginning Oct. 1. The plan involves a request to Congress to permit sales of 3.3 billion bd ft of timber in Washington, Oregon, and northern California. That compares with a total of 7.7 billion bd ft authorized for the previous two years combined. ■

SPECIALTY PAPERBOARD

Recycled mill to resume production

Brownville Specialty Paper Products Inc., a new company, will begin production of 80 tpd of recycled paperboard by the end of this year. The former Boise Cascade Corp. mill in Brownville, N.Y., was purchased by two private investors, Richard Howland and Donald Alexander. Gene Rood, former manager of the Boise mill, is president and principal of the new company. Rood said that the new owners may upgrade the mill and increase capacity but "the goal for now is to just get the mill up and running." The mill will be fully operational in 1992. ■

ENVIRONMENT

EPA lists mills with high dioxin levels

The Environmental Protection Agency has named 19 pulp and paper mills that release enough dioxin in their effluent to create a significant cancer risk for people who eat fish downstream of the mills. EPA also rated the risk from the rest of the 104 pulp and paper mills that make use of chlorine bleaching. The data, which give an estimate of the risk of cancer incidence during the lifetime of an exposed individual, are part of a study that was released in summary form earlier this year.

Deputy EPA administrator Henry Habicht said that his agency "suggests that states consider imposing fish consumption advisories or start site-specific monitoring programs at all streams that have a projected risk as high as one in 10,000 or greater." But he also commented that "these risk levels will come down as EPA and states impose more stringent permit limits and mills reduce dioxin discharges."

EPA and various states are issuing National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permits to limit dioxin discharges from pulp and paper mills that use chlorine bleaching. Most permits for 66 of the worst-case mills will be issued by February 1991, EPA said. By June 1993, the permits will call for the mills to meet water quality-based effluent requirements developed by the states. Permits at other facilities will be issued as existing permits expire. Meanwhile, EPA is developing national industrial effluent limit guidelines and standards based on best-available, economically achievable technologies to reduce dioxin contamination and total chlorinated organics from the manufacture of bleached paper products. Those standards will be proposed in 1993 and finalized in 1995 and will entail process changes to prevent the formation of dioxin.

EPA's cancer-risk list has sparked protest from some of the companies named. International Paper Co., for example, which tops the list with a cancer incidence risk of two in 100 for its Georgetown, S.C., mill and has three other facilities in the top 19, said EPA's data is "outdated and misleading." Richard Phillips, IP's staff vice president and process technology director, stated that "EPA's conclusions were based on fish samples gathered several years ago, before improved manufacturing processes dramatically reduced the level of dioxin in paper mill outflow." He added that the Georgetown mill has cut dioxin formation 95% to date. ■

Pulp mills cited for high dioxin levels.

Company/mill site	Cancer risk	Fish consumption advisory in place
International Paper, Georgetown, S.C.	2 in 100	yes
Union Camp, Franklin, Va.	2 in 1,000	no
Buckeye Cellulose, Perry, Fla.	2 in 1,000	no
Weyerhaeuser Co., Plymouth, N.C.	2 in 1,000	yes
Westvaco, Covington, Va.	1 in 1,000	yes
Georgia-Pacific, Palatka, Fla.	6 in 10,000	no
International Paper, Moss Point, Miss.	3 in 10,000	yes
Temple-Eastex, Evadale, Tx.	3 in 10,000	no
Champion, Canton, N.C.	2 in 10,000	yes
Georgia-Pacific, Crossett, Ark.	2 in 10,000	no
International Paper, Texarkana, Tx.	2 in 10,000	no
International Paper, Jay, Me.	1 in 10,000	yes
Boise Cascade, Rumford, Me.	1 in 10,000	yes
St. Joe Paper, Port St. Joe, Fla.	1 in 10,000	no
Boise Cascade, DeRidder, La.	1 in 10,000	no
Simpson Paper, Anderson, Calif.	1 in 10,000	yes
Simpson Paper, Fairhaven, Calif.	1 in 10,000	no
Weyerhaeuser Co., Cosmopolis, Wash.	1 in 10,000	no
Weyerhaeuser Co., Everett, Wash.	1 in 10,000	no

Source: Environmental Protection Agency

Wastepaper, Market Pulp Exports Lead Paper Products Handling at Seaports

Survey of North American ports shows exports of paper-related products outstrip imports by more than 17 million tons

By KELLY H. FERGUSON, Projects Editor

The global market for North American pulp, paper, and forest products is expanding rapidly, and seaports are handling increased tonnages of shipments. Even though recent legislation may limit timber harvesting in the Pacific Northwest (therefore reducing exports from ports in that region), foreign demand for paper and wood products, especially wastepaper, market pulp, and woodchips, continues to mean major paper industry shipments through ports.

A *Pulp & Paper* survey of North American seaports shows that exports of forest products outstrip imports by almost 17.5 million tons. The survey was completed by 30 ports from all major areas of the U.S. and Canada and included some of the largest "pulp and paper" ports.

Tables 1 and 2 break down exports and imports of major products by the various responding ports. The most tonnage exported was listed in the column called "Other," which included logs, lumber, board, etc. This was due mostly to shipments from the Northwest ports, Grays Harbor and Tacoma, Wash.

Paper and paperboard were the largest imports, with the most tonnage coming into the Port of Philadelphia (Pa.). Other major imports were market pulp and newsprint. The largest importers of market pulp were the northern and midwestern ports (306,915), and much of that tonnage is probably exported by Canada. The largest tonnage of newsprint came into the ports of Long Beach, Calif., and Canaveral, Fla. Again, most of that tonnage probably comes from farther up the continent and is destined for the numerous newspaper publishers in both those states.

Growing for pulp and paper business

The survey asked ports what expansions had been completed or were planned that would benefit shipments of pulp and paper products. Some of the specific expansion plans are listed below.

Port	Expansion plans
Albany, N.Y.	Completed new 51,000-ft² warehouse with indoor rail platform
New York-New Jersey	Expansion plans currently under review
Philadelphia, Pa.	250,000-ft² warehouse being planned
Mobile, Ala.	Two new sheds planned—360,000 ft² and 153,000 ft²
Tampa, Fla.	85,000-ft² warehouse under construction
Savannah, Ga.	Port of Brunswick facilities expanded; 200,000-ft² warehouse in Savannah
Baton Rouge, Port Allen, La.	60,000 ft² of transit shed planned
New Orleans, La.	$200-million capital improvement program
Pascagoula, Miss.	96,000-ft² warehouse completed
Morehead City, N.C.	Upgrading existing warehouse space and adding electronic communications (EDI)
Wilmington, N.C.	Upgrading existing facilities and adding EDI
Port Arthur, Texas	200,000-ft² transit shed and three new ship berths planned
Tacoma, Wash.	Studying development of Blair Waterway, including future breakbulk and containerized loading facilities
Thunder Bay, Ont.	A "recycle" depot will be developed, and a handling facility for recycled products is planned.

MARKET PULP, WOODCHIP BOOM. Market pulp remains a major export throughout North America, especially in the South, which accounted for 78% of the total market pulp tonnage reported. The Port of Mobile (Ala.) was the largest exporter of market pulp at 900,000 tons. The ports of Savannah, Ga., Baton Rouge, La., Wilmington, N.C., and Charleston, S.C., were also used for major market pulp shipments. In Canada, the Port of Prince Rupert (B.C.) exported the most market pulp (440,920 tons).

Most of the ports that handled market pulp said exports have continued to increase in the last five years, some at remarkable rates. The Port of Philadelphia experienced an increase to 119,113 tons in 1989 from 12,445 tons in 1984. The Port of Tacoma said its exports increased 43% since 1985. The Port of Mobile indicated it had experienced an 18% growth and is projecting exports of 1.5 million tons in 1992. Other ports experiencing increases were Savannah (20%), Pascagoula, Miss. (5% to 10%), Morehead City, N.C., Wilmington (40%), Charleston, Grays Harbor, Halifax, N.S., and Thunder Bay, Ont. (10%).

Woodchip exports have also increased significantly in the past five years, although declines are expected in the next few years for the Northwest. Large stands of southern hardwoods have given southeastern ports, such as Mobile, Savannah, Lake Charles, La., and Morehead City, more export business. Those four ports exported more than 1 million tons of chips in 1989, and if timber harvesting is regulated in the Northwest, the South could become the leading exporter of woodchips and logs.

The Port of Tacoma experienced a 57% increase in woodchip exports since 1986. Morehead City's shipments skyrocketed in 1989 when it exported its first tonnages of woodchips, 350,000 tons. Lake Charles boosted its tonnage to 182,482 tons in 1989 from 51,922 tons in 1988. Mobile increased its exports 12% and projects shipments of 750,000 tons for 1991. Other ports experiencing increases in woodchips were Savannah, Grays

TABLE 1: **Export tonnages of pulp and paper products from North American seaports.**

Exports Port	Newsprint	Paper/ paperboard	Kraft paper	Market pulp	Wastepaper	Woodchips	Other
North and Midwest							
Albany, N.Y.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York-New Jersey	17,342	100,793	—	2,456	1,334,216	—	157,068
Philadelphia, Pa.	—	37,854	—	119,113	—	—	6,294
Green Bay, Wis.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South							
Mobile, Ala.	75,000	190,000	260,000	900,000	—	250,000	360,000[1]
Canaveral, Fla.	—	—	—	—	16,534	—	—
Miami, Fla.	59,036	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tampa, Fla.	—	17	35,267	—	9,476	—	—
Savannah, Ga.	—	104,881	383,916	539,668	124,518	331,131	—
Baton Rouge, Port Allen, La.	—	77,569	—	325,159	—	—	—
Lake Charles, La.	11,470	62,302	—	—	—	103,004	—
New Orleans, La.	7,762	219,764	—	165,981	—	—	—
Pascagoula, Miss.	—	15,050	—	156,431	—	—	—
Morehead City, N.C.	10,000	—	17,000	40,000	—	350,000	15,000
Wilmington, N.C.	10,000	13,000	30,000	400,000	—	—	102,000[2] 20,000[3]
Charleston, S.C.	45,653	480,369	20,945	381,623	60,810	—	—
Corpus Christi, Texas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Galveston, Texas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Port Arthur, Texas	—	1,175	34,503	6,444	—	—	—
Richmond, Va.	—	—	3,142	—	3,662	—	—
West							
Worldport LA, Los Angeles, Calif.	57,388	26,102	38,795	27,701	630,237	64	—
Long Beach, Calif.	57,378	—	—	—	1,017,663	—	—
San Francisco, Calif.	—	—	—	—	85,672	—	—
Grays Harbor, Wash.	—	—	—	—	—	336,803	3,937,023[2] 185,440[1]
Tacoma, Wash.	131,174	54,013	170,856	184,084	122,624	1,393,790	1,903,672[2] 556,661[1]
Canada							
Prince Rupert, B.C.	—	—	—	440,920	—	—	—
Halifax, N.S.	44,092	138,889	—	9,921	—	9,921	110,230
Thunder Bay, Ont.	259,041	—	55,115	33,069	—	22,046	73,854[1]
Quebec	194,787	4,349	3,721	3,807	—	—	—

1. Lumber.
2. Logs.
3. Plywood, chipboard, etc.

Harbor, Halifax, and Thunder Bay.

WASTEPAPER PLAYS BIGGER ROLE. State and federal legislation is forcing the paper industry to use wastepaper at an ever-increasing rate. However, much of the wastepaper collected in the U.S. is still leaving the country, especially that which is collected in major metropolitan areas on both coasts. The Port of New York-New Jersey (1.334 million tons) and the Port of Long Beach (1.017 million tons) lead all other surveyed ports in exporting wastepaper.

Tonnages from these ports have increased quickly. For example, the Port of New York-New Jersey indicated that its exports have increased to the current level from 548,308 tons in 1984, an increase of 779,328 tons. Similarly, the Port of Long Beach experienced an increase of 61% in fiscal year 1988/1989. The Port of Los Angeles also experienced major growth in wastepaper exports from 265,161 tons in 1983 to 693,971 tons in 1988.

Other ports experiencing increases in wastepaper exports were Canaveral (100%—from 0 tons in 1984 to 15,000 tons in 1989), Pascagoula (30% to 40%), Charleston, and Richmond (100%—first shipment in 1989).

The survey also asked ports if they expect wastepaper exports to increase in the next five years. Some of the comments are included below:

- "Moderate increases are expected." (Port of New York-New Jersey)
- "50% to 60% growth." (Port of Philadelphia)
- "Projecting increase to 50,000 tons in 1995 from no tonnage currently." (Port of Green Bay)
- "1,000% increase." (Port of Canaveral)
- "15% increase." (Port of Tampa)
- "5% to 10% increase." (Port of Savannah)
- "10% to 20% increase." (Port of Pascagoula)
- "7.5% increase per year." (Port of Morehead City)
- "We expect slow but steady growth in the future." (Port of Charleston)
- "The demand for wastepaper by foreign countries will continue to grow in the next five years. I would concur with the June 1990 issue of *Intermodal Age*, that worldwide demand for wastepaper exports will increase by 4% per year." (Port of Richmond)
- "5% per year increase." (Port of San Francisco)
- "Recycling plants in Thunder Bay will account for 100% increase from current tonnages." (Port of Thunder Bay). ■

TABLE 2: **Import tonnages of pulp and paper products from North American seaports.**

Imports Port	Newsprint	Paper/ paperboard	Kraft paper	Market pulp	Wastepaper	Woodchips	Other
North and Midwest							
Albany, N.Y.	—	—	—	20,000	—	—	—
New York-New Jersey	61,643	149,556	—	102,774	172	—	444,337
Philadelphia, Pa.	—	535,321	—	133,141	—	—	309,768
Green Bay, Wis.	—	—	—	51,000	—	—	—
South							
Mobile, Ala.	40,000	—	—	210,000	—	—	60,000[1]
Canaveral, Fla.	154,322	—	—	—	—	—	100 million bd ft[1]
Miami, Fla.	—	59,036	—	—	—	—	—
Tampa, Fla.	9,870	—	—	—	—	—	—
Savannah, Ga.	16,484	3,898	—	—	—	—	5,553
Baton Rouge, Port Allen, La.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lake Charles, La.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Orleans, La.	20	9,506	—	8	—	—	—
Pascagoula, Miss.	7,605	—	—	824	—	—	—
Morehead City, N.C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wilmington, N.C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	20,000[2]
Charleston, S.C.	1,054	208,972	1,607	160	—	—	—
Corpus Christi, Texas	4,845	—	—	—	—	—	—
Galveston, Texas	—	10,090	—	—	—	—	—
Port Arthur, Texas	5,047	—	—	51,514	—	—	—
Richmond, Va.	16,879	—	1,113	—	—	—	—
West							
Worldport LA, Los Angeles, Calif.	19,854	39,742	732	1,501	—	—	—
Long Beach, Calif.	411,914	—	—	—	263,270	—	—
San Francisco, Calif.	—	130,725	—	—	—	—	—
Grays Harbor, Wash.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tacoma, Wash.	73,312	3,999	629	697	2,126	173,198	—
Canada							
Prince Rupert, B.C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Halifax, N.S.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thunder Bay, Ont.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Quebec	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

1. Lumber.
2. Plywood.